

Il ruolo potenziale dell'ecotossicologia nella valutazione del pericolo e del rischio ambientale per la cessazione della qualifica di rifiuto (End Of Waste)-

Andrea Paina, Fulvio Onorati, Antonella Vecchio, Andrea Tornambé

ISPRA





⇒ Cessazione della qualifica di rifiuto
(End of Waste) di cui all'articolo
184-ter D.lgs n. 152/2006



REQUISITI:

- a) la sostanza o l'oggetto sono destinati a essere utilizzati per scopi specifici;
- b) esiste un mercato o una domanda per tale sostanza od oggetto;
- c) la sostanza o l'oggetto soddisfa i requisiti tecnici per gli scopi specifici e rispetta la normativa e gli standard esistenti applicabili ai prodotti;
- d) l'utilizzo della sostanza o dell'oggetto non porterà a impatti complessivi negativi sull'ambiente o sulla salute umana.**

Parametri	Unita' di misura	limite
Amianto	mg/kg s.s.	100
IDROCARBURI AROMATICI		
Benzene	mg/kg s.s.	0,1
Etilbenzene	mg/kg s.s.	0,5
Stirene	mg/kg s.s.	0,5
Toluene	mg/kg s.s.	0,5
Xilene	mg/kg s.s.	0,5
Σ organici aromatici ¹	mg/kg s.s.	1
IDROCARBURI POLICICLICI AROMATICI		
Benzo(a)antracene	mg/kg s.s.	0,5
Benzo(a)pirene	mg/kg s.s.	0,1
Benzo(b)fluorantene	mg/kg s.s.	0,5
Benzo(k)fluorantene	mg/kg s.s.	0,5
Benzo(g, h, i) perilene	mg/kg s.s.	0,1
Crisene	mg/kg s.s.	5
Dibenzo(a,e)pirene	mg/kg s.s.	0,1
Dibenzo(a,l)pirene	mg/kg s.s.	0,1
Dibenzo(a,i)pirene	mg/kg s.s.	0,1
Dibenzo(a,h)pirene	mg/kg s.s.	0,1
Dibenzo(a,h) antracene	mg/kg s.s.	0,1
Indenopirene	mg/kg s.s.	0,1
Pirene	mg/kg s.s.	5
Σ IPA	mg/kg s.s.	10
Fenolo	mg/kg s.s.	1
PCB	mg/kg s.s.	0,06
Idrocarburi C > 12	mg/kg s.s.	50
Cr VI	mg/kg s.s.	2
Materiali galleggianti	cm ³ /kg	<5
Frazioni estranee	% in peso	<1%

Decreto 23 settembre 2022,
n. 152
(EoW per rifiuti C&D)



← SOLIDO

ELUATO
(test di cessione) →

Parametri	Unità di misura	Valore limite
Nitrati	mgL ⁻¹	50
Fluoruri	mgL ⁻¹	1,5
Cianuri	µgL ⁻¹	50
Ba	mgL ⁻¹	1
Cu	mgL ⁻¹	0,05
Zn	mgL ⁻¹	3
Be	µgL ⁻¹	10
Co	µgL ⁻¹	250
Ni	µgL ⁻¹	10
V	µgL ⁻¹	250
As	µgL ⁻¹	50
Cd	µgL ⁻¹	5
Cr totale	µgL ⁻¹	50
Pb	µgL ⁻¹	50
Se	µgL ⁻¹	10
Hg	µgL ⁻¹	1
COD	mgL	30
Solfati	mgL ⁻¹	750
Cloruri	mgL ⁻¹	750
pH		5,5 ÷ 12,0

In mancanza di specifici decreti nazionali che definiscano i criteri EoW, le autorizzazioni degli impianti di recupero dei rifiuti sono rilasciate e rinnovate nel rispetto dei requisiti previsti dalla Direttiva 2008/98/CE (art. 6 «Cessazione della qualifica di rifiuto») previo parere vincolante dell'ISPRA o dell'Agenzia per l'Ambiente territorialmente competente. Qualora nell'ambito dei provvedimenti non siano definiti criteri specifici, per i rifiuti non pericolosi si continua ad applicare quanto previsto dal DM 5 febbraio 1998

Allegato 3

CRITERI PER LA DETERMINAZIONE DEL TEST DI CESSIONE

Per la determinazione del test di cessione si applica l'appendice A alla norma UNI 10802, secondo la metodica prevista dalla norma UNI EN 12457-2. Solo nei casi in cui il campione da analizzare presenti una granulometria molto fine, si deve utilizzare, senza procedere alla fase di sedimentazione naturale, una ultracentrifuga (20000 G) per almeno 10 minuti. Solo dopo tale fase si potrà procedere alla successiva fase di filtrazione secondo quanto riportato al punto 5.2.2 della norma UNI EN 12457-2. I risultati delle determinazioni analitiche devono essere confrontati con i valori limite della seguente tabella:

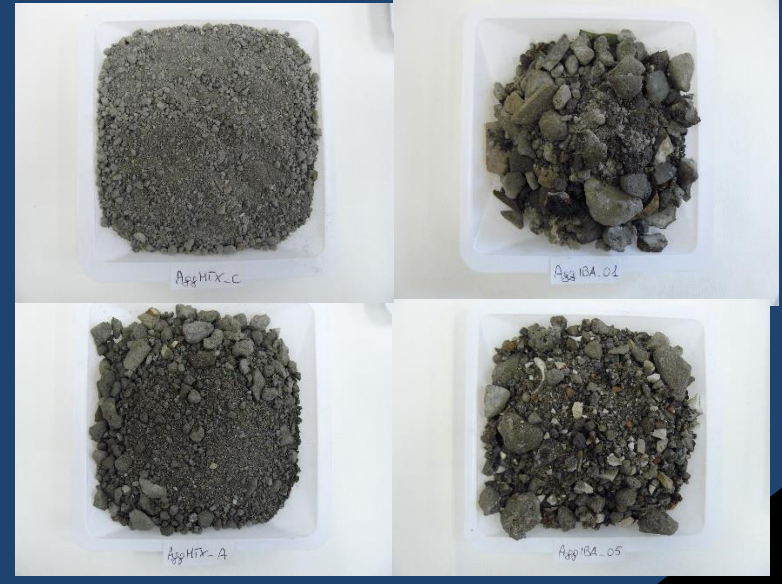
Parametri	Unità di misura	Concentrazioni limite
Nitrati	Mg/l NO3	50
Fluoruri	Mg/l F	1,5
Solfati	Mg/l SO4	250
Cloruri	Mg/l Cl	100
Cianuri	microngrammi/l Cn	50
Bario	Mg/l Ba	1
Rame	Mg/l Cu	0.05
Zinco	Mg/l Zn	3
Berillio	microngrammi/l Be	10
Cobalto	microngrammi/l Co	250
Nichel	microngrammi/l Ni	10
Vanadio	microngrammi/l V	250
Arsenico	microngrammi/l As	50
Cadmio	microngrammi/l Cd	5
Cromo totale	microngrammi/l Cr	50
Piombo	microngrammi/l Pb	50
Selenio	microngrammi/l Se	10
Mercurio	microngrammi/l Hg	1
Amianto	Mg/l	30
COD	Mg/l	30
PH		5,5 <> 12,0

Convenzione ISPRA/MATTM
per lo svolgimento delle funzioni di vigilanza e controllo in materia di
gestione dei rifiuti di cui all'art. 206-bis del D.lgs. 152 del 2006

*Studio per la definizione di un criterio di integrazione ponderata per la
cessazione della qualifica di rifiuto (End of Waste) di cui all'articolo 184-
ter D.lgs n. 152/2006*



Scorie C&D



Scorie da
incenerimento (IBA)

Attività finanziate da Convenzioni con il MASE ai fini delle caratterizzazione di pericolo HP14 per i rifiuti

Sviluppo e applicazione di una procedura integrata per la definizione del pericolo ecotossicologico

Applicazione del metodo integrato di classificazione (HP14) per alcune tipologie di rifiuti: fluff da frantumazione VFU, rifiuti da TMB, Bottom-ash, fly-ash, fanghi tra trattamento acque industriali

Classificazione dei rifiuti: comparazione del metodo integrato di valutazione con il metodo previsto dalle LG SNPA, applicati a rifiuti derivati da trattamento meccanico-biologico di rifiuti urbani indifferenziati (TMB)

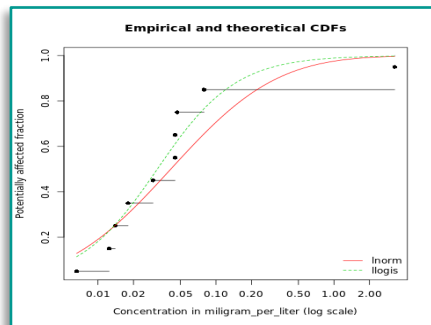


Fase 1

Definizione quadro
chimico-ecotossicologico
di riferimento

Costruzione database e
definizione delle
NOEC per gruppi
tassonomici

Stima delle PNEC specifiche
per gli ecosistemi acquatici
italiani per sostanze
organiche e inorganiche
tramite approcci
deterministici e
probabilistici (SSD)



Fase 2

Caratterizzazione
chimica ed
ecotossicologica

Determinazione del
contenuto totale dei
contaminanti inorganici ed
organici

Prove di lisciviazione:
UNI EN 12457-2
UNI EN 1744-3

Caratterizzazione chimica
dei lisciviati

Caratterizzazione
ecotossicologica:

- *Aliviobrio fischeri*
- *Raphydodelis subcapitata*
- *Daphnia magna*
- *Spirodela polirhyza*
- Piante superiori

Fase 3

Caratterizzazione del
pericolo ambientale

Selezione contaminanti
inorganici e organici di
interesse ambientale per
la specifica applicazione

Adattamento indici di
pericolo (HQ)
ecotossicologico e chimico
alla specifica matrice

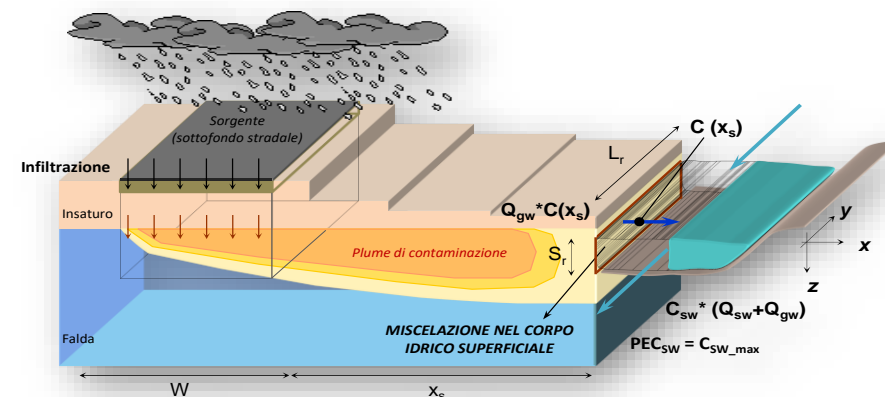
Stima del pericolo (HQ)
ecotossicologico e chimico
dei campioni

Fase 4

Valutazione
dell'esposizione

Definizione degli
scenari con condizioni
cautelative

Stima delle PEC nei vari
scenari tramite modelli
matematici



Fase 5

Caratterizzazione
del rischio

Confronto PEC vs. PNEC
(RCR)

Confronto PEC vs. CSC
(Tabella 2, Allegato 5 al
Titolo V, parte IV del D.Lgs.
152/06)

Fase 1

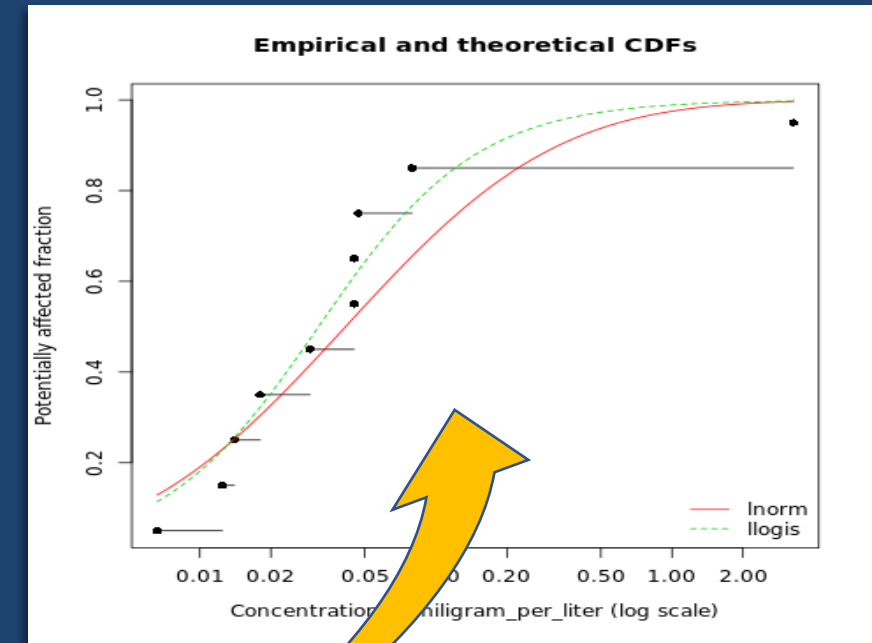
Definizione quadro chimico-ecotossicologico di riferimento: analisi del pericolo e del rischio

Caratterizzazione del rischio (stima dell'incidenza e della gravità degli effetti che si potrebbero verificare in un comparto ambientale a causa dell'esposizione effettiva o prevista ad una sostanza o miscela di sostanze chimiche):

$$RCR = PEC/PNEC$$

STIMA DELLE PNEC SPECIFICHE PER ECOSISTEMI ACQUATICI ITALIANI:

1. Consultazione database internazionali (USEPA ECOTOX, ECHA, EnviroTox);
2. Selezione specie italiane;
3. Selezione prioritaria NOEC/LOEC;
4. Media geometria dei dati analoghi
5. Applicazione modello probabilistico SSD (Specie Sensitivity Distribution)



Derivation of sustainable reference chemical levels for Italian freshwater ecosystems

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Abstract: The current Environmental Quality Standard (EQS) for freshwater ecosystems have been established in relation to the Priority Substances covered by Directive 2013/39/EU. The procedure for deriving EQS that relies on the selection of the most sensitive toxicological data, with the possible application of arbitrary safety factors, is probably unrealistic and overcautious for the Italian freshwater ecosystem. In this work a procedure for the derivation of protective chemical reference values specifically for the Italian biological communities was developed. Toxicological raw data of species spending at least one phase of their life cycle in Italian freshwater ecosystems were downloaded from *EnviroTox* and USEPA ECOTOX database, and then used as input for the probabilistic model called *Species Sensitivity Distribution*. The comparison of relative sensitivity factors allowed identifying amphibians as the most sensitive group toward metals and trace elements and pesticides, whereas crustaceans towards polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH). The Predicted No Effect Concentrations (PNECs) estimated in the present work cover a much broader list of substances than those identified by 2013/39/EU Directive, they resulted higher than EQSs and could be considered more realistic and tailored for Italian freshwater ecosystems.

Keywords: Species Sensitivity Distribution model (SSD); toxicity test; Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC); taxonomic groups; Ecological Risk Assessment (ERA)

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www.mdpi.com/journal/water

Fase 1 Definizione quadro chimico-ecotossicologico di riferimento: analisi del pericolo e del rischio



→ PNEC ecologiche per 62 sostanze derivate da dati di 93 organismi presenti negli ecosistemi acquatici italiani!

PNEC specifiche per ecosistemi acquatici italiani: esempio dei metalli ed elementi in tracce

	Cyanobacteria	Chlorophyta	Ocrophyta	Angiospermae	Ciliophora	Euglenozoa	Rotifera	Platyhelminthes	Cnidaria	Mollusca	Crustacea	Anellida	Insecta	Pisces	Amphibia	PNEC	95% Confidence range
Metals and trace elements																	
Al	7014	999				1910	300				410			250	47	44	6.9-290
As	280	334					3190				105			271		110	71-210
Ba	4729						70800				7090	3360		37690		1200	190-8700
Cd	7.3	58.4			18		6.6	3268	14	79.2	13.5	45	264.4	45		2.4	0.47-12
CrIII		34.2									516	291		1185		32	6.9-310
CrVI	21	164.7			257		520	730			59.7	136.5		8099		5.3	0.72-72
Cu	8.1	70.2			91.5		23.6	208.2	4	26.6	12.7	1.2	70	73.4		2.2	0.67-9.3
Fe		14056					1104				3694	10184		260		78	2.7-2500
Hg	1.8	3.8			2.0		5.4			90	1.6	20.6	37.4	14.4		0.62	0.12-3.2
Mn		349					3870			4000	4355	17061		286	5000	260	43-1600
Ni		99.8					400	655		126	101	6675	7240	3805		27	2.9-250
Pb		508			226		400	16000			44	1462		707		38	5.4-290
Sb		200									712	10800		1522		90	8.2-1100
Se	588	136					1610				48.3	771	303	1666		56	29-290
Sn	144	56.8					3.7		0.2	480	1.39	4.9	0.2	16.3	0.17	0.028	0.014-0.56
Tl	0.5	3.2					949				122			2441		0.16	9.5E-4-34
V		1200									500			780		430	270-880
Zn	1.58	10,65			250		123	637	166	318	73.8	288	9430	1346		7.7	1.6-59

Fase 2: Caratterizzazione chimica ed ecotossicologica degli aggregati

Determinazione del contenuto totale dei
contaminanti inorganici ed organici



Prove di lisciviazione:
UNI EN 12457-2
UNI EN 1744-3

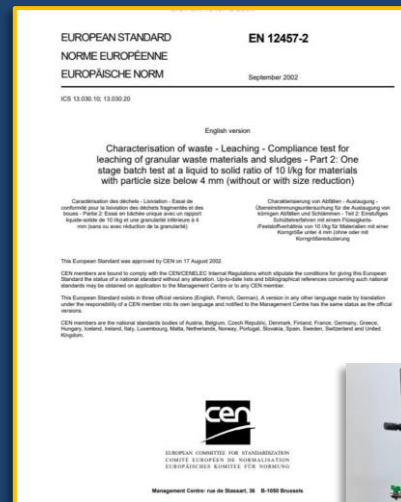


Caratterizzazione chimica dei lisciviati



Caratterizzazione ecotossicologica:

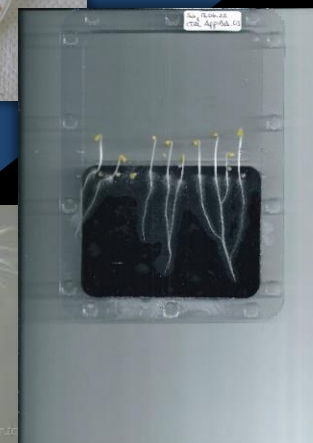
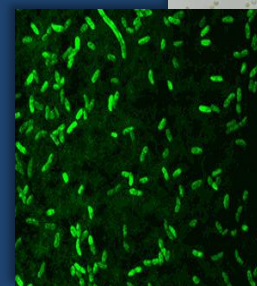
- *Alivibrio fischeri*
- *Raphydocelis subcapitata*
- *Daphnia magna*
- *Spirodela polirhyza*
- Piante superiori



UNI EN 1744-3



UNI EN 12457-2



Assessing sediment hazard through a weight of evidence approach with bioindicator organisms: A practical model to elaborate data from sediment chemistry, bioavailability, biomarkers and ecotoxicological bioassays

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ABSTRACT
 Quality assessments are crucial to all activities related to removal and management of sediments. Being a multidisciplinary weight of evidence approach, a new model is presented here for complete assessment of hazard of sediments to polluted sediments. The lines of evidence considered were sediment chemistry, assessment of bioavailability, sub-lethal effects on bioassays, and ecotoxicological bioassays. A conceptual and software-assisted model was developed with logical flow-charts elaborating in five each line of evidence on the basis of several chemical and biological parameters, normalized data or scientific evidence: the data are thus translated into four specific synthetic indices, before being integrated into an overall sediment hazard evaluation. The model was validated using laboratory (Anquilla anguilla) as the bioindicator system, exposed under laboratory conditions in sediment: an individual site, and exposed under field conditions in two harbor areas. The concentrations of 40 hydrocarbons, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and trace metals were much higher in the sediments compared to harbor sediments, and accordingly the bioaccumulation in liver and gills of exposed showed marked differences between conditions sites. Among biomarkers, significant variations observed for cytochrome P450-related responses, oxidative stress biomarkers, lysosomal stability genetic effects, the overall elaboration of these data, as those of standard ecotoxicological tests with the fish, zebra and carp, confirmed a higher level of biological hazard for sediment samples. Based on comparisons with expert judgments, the model presented effectively discriminates between various conditions, both at individual molecules and as an integrated final evaluation, and it represents a powerful tool to support more complex processes of environmental risk assessment.

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1. Introduction
 The characterization of contaminated marine sediments is of crucial ecological and toxicological importance. This can also have economic implications (Chapman et al., 2002) since political decisions on management choices are greatly influenced by the technical assessment of their quality and the associated risks. Nevertheless, the definition of sediment quality can be highly controversial. Chemical characterization by itself does not provide specific biological information about potential hazards to organisms (Chapman, 2007). As a more integrated and multidisciplinary approach, the concept of weight of evidence (WOE) integrates from different studies, or lines of evidence (LOEs), that add questions relating to the presence of chemical pollutants, their availability and the onset of adverse effects at different biological organization, i.e. from a molecular level to organism community effects (Chapman and Holler, 2006). The transfer of contaminants from sediments to biota is obviously a necessary prerequisite for toxicity to occur, but bioaccumulation dynamics in contaminated sediments is still an area of active research, led by both the class of chemical pollutants and the species involved (McCarty et al., 2002; Semple et al., 2006). Laboratory bioassays are a common procedure to evaluate biological endpoints at organism level. In a large number of species from across several taxa, and across the main ecologic or trophic positions (i.e. from bacteria to fish, and from detritus to final consumers). However, controlled laboratory conditions are greatly simplistic compared to the natural environment.

Full length article
A multidisciplinary weight of evidence approach for classifying polluted sediments: Integrating sediment chemistry, bioavailability, biomarkers responses and bioassays
 Maura Benedetti^a, Francesco Ciapponi^b, Francesco Piva^a, Fulvio Onorati^b, Daniele Fattorini^d, Alessandra Notti^e, Antonella Ausili^e, Francesco Regoli^{a,*}

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ARTICLE INFO
 Article history:
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 Available online xxxx

ABSTRACT
 Evaluation of chemical bioavailability and onset of biological alterations is fundamental to assess the hazard of environmental pollutants, particularly when associated to sediments which need to be removed. In the present work, five sediment samples were collected from the Venice Lagoon and data from sediment chemistry were integrated with those of bioaccumulation of chemicals in bivalves and potentially harmful effects due to related contaminants, and oxidative-mediated responses appeared of primary importance in modulating sublethal responses and the onset of cellular alterations. Biomarkers variations were sensitive, and more evident variations included significant changes of cytochrome P450 biotransformation pathway, antioxidant responses, onset of oxidative damage, lysosomal membrane stability and genotoxic effects. The results obtained from the battery of bioassays indicated that responses measured at organism level were in general accordance but not marked compared to the onset of sublethal changes measured through bioassays. Overall this study revealed differences when comparing evaluations obtained from different LOEs, confirming the importance of considering synergistic effects between chemicals in complex mixtures. Compared to a qualitative pass-fail approach toward normative values, the proposed WOE model allowed a quantitative characterization of sediment hazard and a better discrimination of the on the basis of various types of chemical and biological data.

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1. Introduction
 Contaminated sediments can represent a serious risk for aquatic organisms and ecosystems, and a growing interest has been focused on developing new scientific-based assessment criteria for setting priorities and management decisions. Similar evaluations are of utmost importance when these materials need to be removed and disposed, considering that sediments should be reused and not discarded (see London Convention 1972 or Barcelona Convention 1992). In this respect, the weight of evidence (WOE) approach has been developed to provide a multidisciplinary characterization which combine different studies, or lines of evidence (LOEs); among these, the traditional chemical analyses are integrated with laboratory and field-based studies to assess the bioavailability of pollutants to selected species, and the onset of adverse effects at different levels of biological organization, i.e. from molecular to organism up to community level (Chapman, 2007; Chapman et al., 2002; Chapman and Holler, 2006; Dagnino et al., 2008). WOE methods are often key components of Ecological Risk Assessment (ERA) and also in line with the European Water Framework Directive 2000/60/CE which requires member states to evaluate and classify the ecologic status of water bodies integrating different quality elements. Although the combination of multiple LOEs represents an added value to monitoring and management protocols, some regulatory frameworks still rely on chemical characterization relative to Sediment Quality Guidelines (SQG) as stand-alone decision criteria. In the Venice Lagoon, the "Protocollo d'Intesa" Law enacted on 8/4/93

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LOE Ecotossicologia

$$\frac{\sum_{j=1}^N RTR_w(j)}{N} + \frac{\sum_{k=1}^M RTR_w(k)}{k} > 1$$

LOE Chimica

$$HQ_{Battery} = \sum_{k=1}^N Effect_w(k) \cdot w_k$$



Fase 3 : analisi del pericolo e del rischio



LOE Chimica: pesi delle variabili per sostanze di cui al DM 152/2022 e/o DM 05.02.98

	Aggregato	Eluato
Nessun elenco	1	1
Sostanza prioritaria (D.Lvo 172/2015)	1,05	1,06
Sostanza Pericolosa Prioritaria (D.Lvo 172/2015)	1,1	1,12
Parametro chimico-fisico	0,95	0,95
Numero totale parametri previsti da norma	26	19

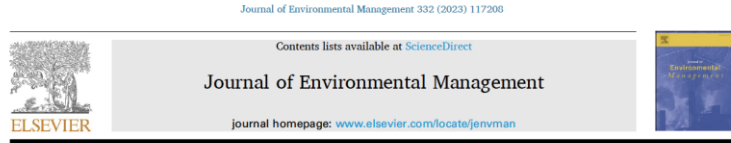
LOE Chimica: pesi delle variabili per sostanze di cui è stimata la PNEC

	Eluato
Nessun elenco di priorità	0,89
Sostanza prioritaria (D.Lvo 172/2015)	1,08
Sostanza Pericolosa Prioritaria (D.Lvo 172/2015)	1,14

LOE Ecotossicologia: pesi delle variabili per saggi biologici

Specie	End-point	Exposure	Threshold
<i>Aliivibrio fischeri</i>	Bioluminescence	Acute	15 % of effect
<i>Daphnia magna</i>	Survival	Acute	10 % of effect
<i>Raphidocelis subcapitata</i>	Algal growth	Chronic	10 % of effect
End-point	Weight	Matrix	Weight
Survival	1.2	Eluate	1
Bioluminescence	1.0		
Algal Growth	1.0		
Exposure	Weight		
Acute	1.1		
Chronic	0.8		

Fase 3: analisi del pericolo e del rischio



Research article
An innovative methodological path to attribute the hazard property HP14 "ecotoxic" to waste using a weight of evidence approach

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:
Weight of evidence approach
Ecotoxicological hazard
HP14 property
Environmental impact assessment
Toxicity testing

ABSTRACT

The criteria for the application of hazard property code HP14 "ecotoxicity" to waste assessment have been defined by the Council Regulation (EU) 2017/997. However, on the basis of available methodologies, its application may present some issues. Those can be referred to the preparation and representativeness of the sample to be analyzed, to the chemical evaluation by the summation method (CLP Regulation), to the toxicity thresholds of ecotoxicological tests and the evaluation of the real environmental impact of waste. In this work an integrated chemical and ecotoxicological approach, that relies on modified synthetic indices previously developed for designing sediment management is proposed. The methodological procedure, assuming that the eluate represents the most relevant carrier of contaminant into the environment, was applied on eluates extracted from samples of 3 kinds of waste categories (car-fluff, fly-ash and sludges), introducing changes starting from the sample preparation and the targeted ecotoxicological and chemical analyses. The application of this approach allowed qualifying the sludge and part of fly-ash samples as "non ecotoxic", unlike the conventional method (CLP) under which all waste categories considered were found to be "ecotoxic". The new pathway for waste qualification, abandoning the classical tabular approach based on mere chemical concentrations and/or pre-determined thresholds of toxicity (principle of the worst case), showed a greater discriminatory power among samples with different characteristics, and a more realistic and quantitative assessment of the environmental impact which can be caused by leaching of the waste.

1. Introduction

The Council Regulation (EU) 2017/997 regarding the hazardous property HP 14 'ecotoxic' defines the criteria for the assessment of the ecotoxicity in waste.

A waste is considered "ecotoxic" if it presents or may present immediate or delayed risks to one or more environmental compartments.

The main criterion for the chemical classification of wastes is the so-called "conventional method", that consists in a computation of the substance concentrations classified as ecotoxic, according to the European Regulation 1272/2008/CE (Classification, Labelling and Packaging of substances and mixtures - CLP), using defined formulae by applying specific generic chemical cut-off values (summation method).

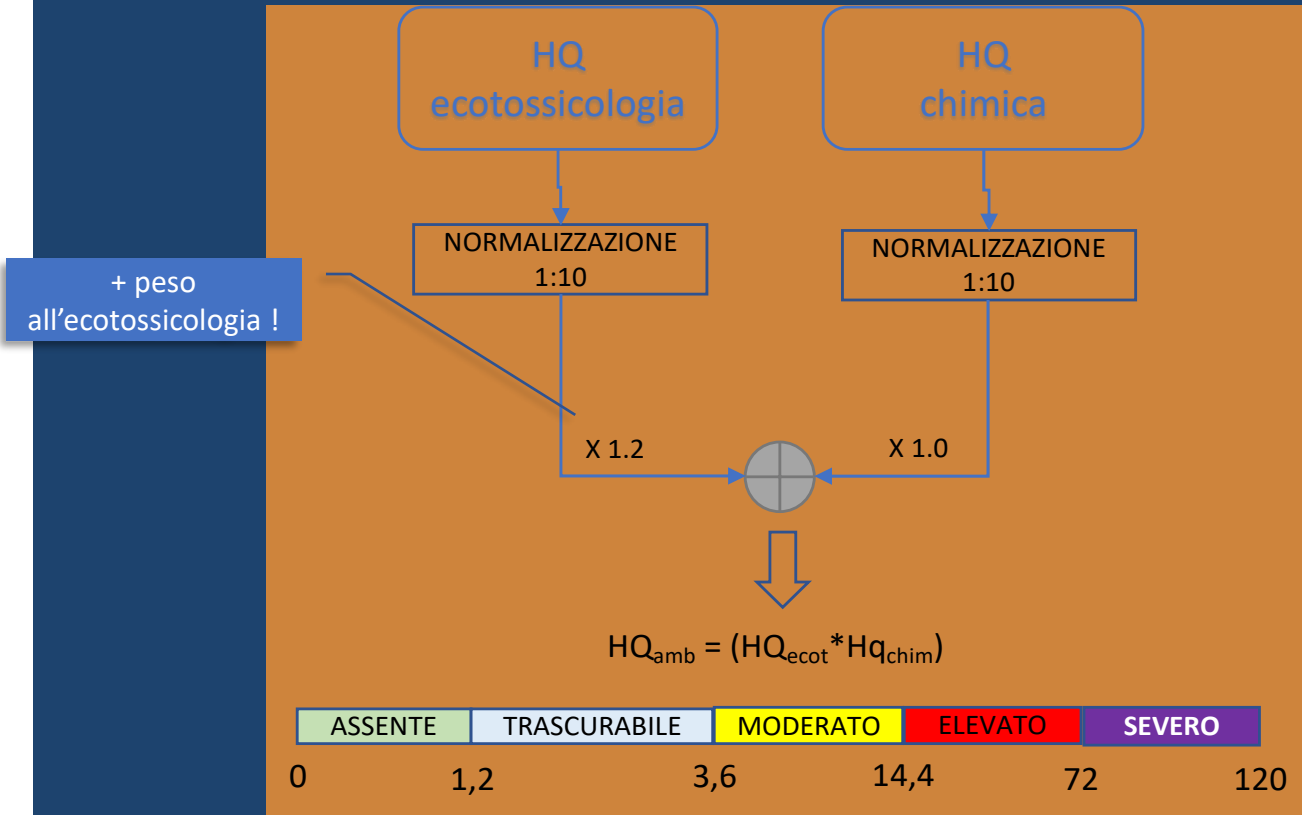
The HP14 property could be determined also by carrying out experimental toxicity tests, which procedures are reported in the European Regulation 440/2008/CE or in "other internationally recognized test methods and guidelines" (Council Regulation, 2017/997). In this case, priority is given to the ecotoxicological classification over the

chemical one, but since the responses of the bioassays are strongly dependent on sample preparation, tested organisms, and toxic thresholds adopted (Part 4, Annex I, European Regulation 2008/1272/CE), the rigorous application of actual normative causes several issues related not only to the methodological procedures, but also to the interpretation of the data, making difficult the comparison of the results and classification, especially when complex waste and undefined matrices are tested (Pivato and Gaspari, 2006; Pivato et al., 2019; Stiernström et al., 2016; Zhang et al., 2019).

Both conventional and experimental CLP-based methodologies are designed for the classification of hazardous substances and mixtures of known compounds, while the detailed chemical composition of waste is generally unknown. Thus, the combined environmental effects of the mixture of contaminants generally present in almost all waste categories is underestimated. The classification is therefore based on hazard codes of the components that are assumed to be present in the most toxic forms, following the principle of "worst-case assessment" leading to cautionary management practice, often unfeasible, that does not

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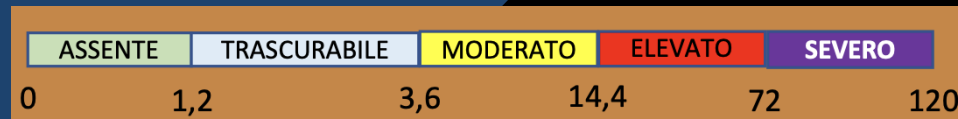
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2022.117206>
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Esempio: C&D



L'integrazione delle due linee di evidenza restituisce un pericolo ambientale integrato degli aggregati C&D che, considerando gli attuali limiti, determina livelli sostanzialmente assenti con la lisciviazione UNI EN 1744-3. Passando alla estrazione secondo il metodo UNI EN 12457-2, i valori dell'indice tendono ad aumentare rispetto ai limiti del DM 152/2022.



a)	AggC&D_01	AggC&D_02	AggC&D_03	AggC&D_04	AggC&D_05
Metodo lisciviazione UNI EN 1744-3 e limiti DM 152/2022					
HQ Chimica (1:10)	0,90	0,90	0,89	0,89	1,34
HQ Ecotoss. (1:10)	0,48	0,04	0,27	0,33	0,88
HQ _{ambientale}	0,52	0,04	0,29	0,35	1,41

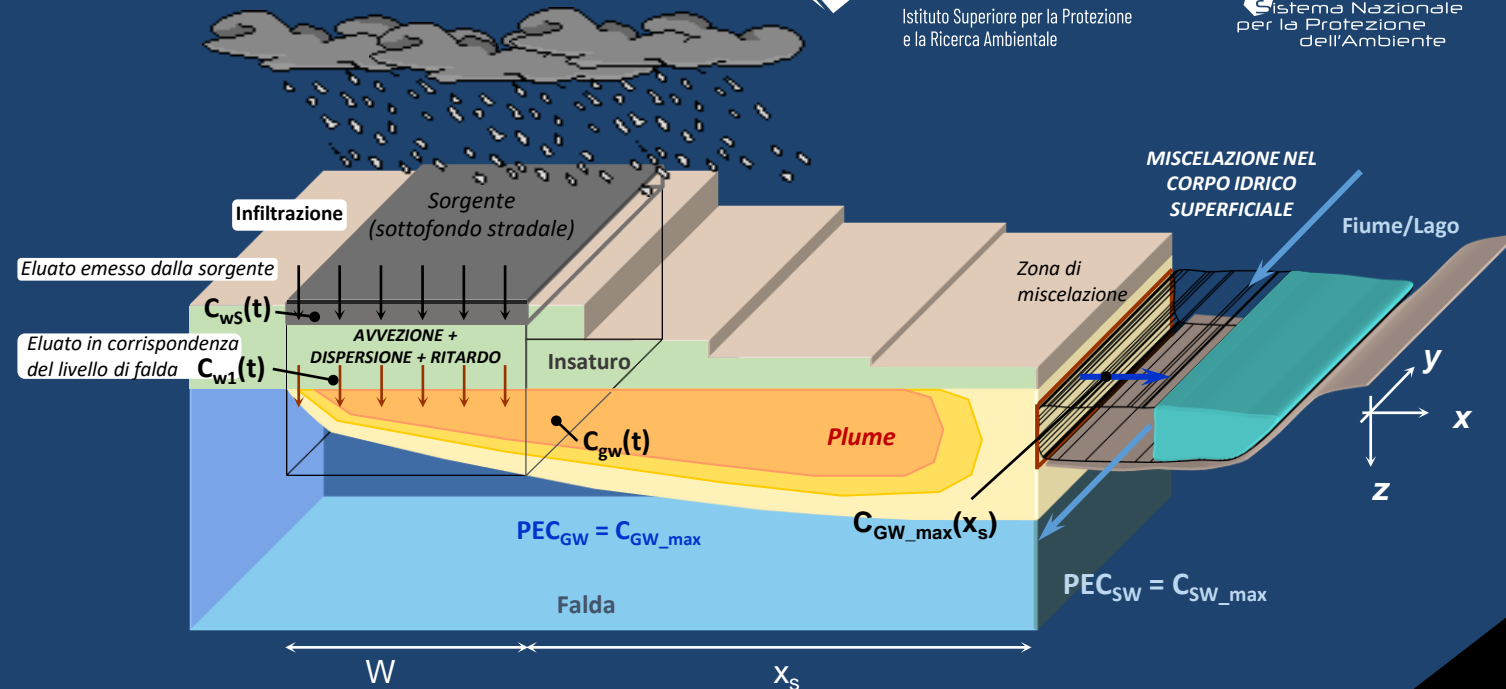
b)	AggC&D_01	AggC&D_02	AggC&D_03	AggC&D_04	AggC&D_05
Metodo lisciviazione UNI EN 12457-2 e limiti DM 152/2022					
HQ Chimica (1:10)	0,90	0,90	0,89	0,89	1,34
HQ Ecotoss. (1:10)	4,79	0,41	2,72	3,29	8,75
HQ _{ambientale}	5,17	0,44	2,91	3,51	14,07

c)	AggC&D_01	AggC&D_02	AggC&D_03	AggC&D_04	AggC&D_05
Metodo lisciviazione UNI EN 1744-3 e PNEC ISPRA					
HQ Chimica (1:10)	1,00	1,03	1,04	1,11	1,00
HQ Ecotoss. (1:10)	0,48	0,04	0,27	0,33	0,88
HQ _{ambientale}	0,58	0,44	0,34	0,44	1,20

d)	AggC&D_01	AggC&D_02	AggC&D_03	AggC&D_04	AggC&D_05
Metodo lisciviazione UNI EN 12457-2 e PNEC ISPRA					
HQ Chimica (1:10)	1,61	1,59	1,38	1,21	0,89
HQ Ecotoss. (1:10)	0,48	0,04	0,27	0,33	0,88
HQ _{ambientale}	0,93	0,08	0,45	0,47	0,94

Fase 4: Valutazione dell'esposizione (modello concettuale)

- Il modello concettuale prevede come recettori principali della contaminazione le acque sotterranee e superficiali;
- I modelli utilizzati in vari ambiti (sostanze chimiche o bonifiche) non sono direttamente adattabili alle matrici oggetto dello studio e alle finalità di utilizzo;
- Lo sviluppo di un modello di lisciviazione e trasporto in falda/acque superficiali a sorgente «finita» con differenziazione nelle caratteristiche dell'insaturo ha consentito di superare la criticità dei modelli disponibili;
- Il modello è stato applicato a sostanze organiche ed inorganiche misurate sia nella matrice solida sia nell'eluato
- In particolare per gli organici idrofobici, è stato simulato anche il trasporto come colloidali



La PEC rappresenta il valore massimo stimato nel tempo e nel punto di «picco»

La PEC nelle acque di falda è stata confrontata con i VS (D.Lgs 152/06 - Parte III) e le CSC (D.Lgs.152/06 - Parte IV, Titolo V)

La PEC nelle acque superficiali è stata confrontata con le PNEC acquatiche (ISPRA) e con gli SQA (D.Lgs 152/06 - Parte III)

Fase 5: caratterizzazione del rischio

PEC stimate nello scenario di ragionevole cautela rispetto alla matrice solida (lef ridotta: 0.025 m/anno e pavimentazione)

RCR (Cu) = 11,9-1,87

RCR (Sn) = 1,3-8,2

Contaminante	PEC falda		CSC [mg/L]	PEC corpo idrico			PNEC [mg/L]
	C media (0-5m) [mg/L]	C mediana (0-5m) [mg/L]		Fiume	Lago		
					C max [mg/L]	C media [mg/L]	
Al	1,80E-01	1,81E-01	2,00E-01	5,18E-03	8,06E-04	8,11E-04	3,50E-02
As	2,68E-03	2,70E-03	1,00E-02	7,72E-05	1,20E-05	1,21E-05	1,10E-01
Ba	2,67E-01	2,69E-01	7,00E-01	7,70E-03	1,20E-03	1,21E-03	1,20E+00
Cd	2,05E-03	2,06E-03	5,00E-03	5,90E-05	9,18E-06	9,24E-06	2,40E-03
Cr_tot	9,69E-06	9,75E-06	5,00E-02	2,79E-07	4,34E-08	4,37E-08	1,30E-01
Cr VI	2,25E-03	2,26E-03	5,00E-03	6,47E-05	1,01E-05	1,01E-05	1,30E-01
Cu	8,69E-01	8,74E-01	1,00E+00	2,50E-02	3,89E-03	3,92E-03	2,10E-03
Fe	1,88E+01	1,89E+01	2,00E-01	5,41E-01	8,42E-02	8,47E-02	7,80E-02
Hg	2,70E-04	2,72E-04	1,00E-03	7,77E-06	1,21E-06	1,22E-06	6,20E-04
Mn	1,93E-01	1,94E-01	5,00E-02	5,55E-03	8,64E-04	8,69E-04	2,60E-01
Ni	1,20E-01	1,20E-01	2,00E-02	3,44E-03	5,36E-04	5,39E-04	2,70E-02
Pb	1,01E-02	1,02E-02	1,00E-02	2,92E-04	4,55E-05	4,57E-05	3,80E-02
Sb	2,13E-02	2,14E-02	5,00E-03	6,12E-04	9,53E-05	9,59E-05	9,00E-02
Se	6,33E-03	6,37E-03	1,00E-02	1,83E-04	2,84E-05	2,86E-05	9,50E-02
Sn	7,99E-03	8,04E-03	2,20E+00	2,30E-04	3,58E-05	3,60E-05	2,80E-05
Tl	2,14E-05	2,15E-05	2,00E-03	6,15E-07	9,58E-08	9,64E-08	1,90E-04
V	2,06E-04	2,07E-04	5,00E-02	5,92E-06	9,21E-07	9,27E-07	4,30E-01
Zn	7,89E-01	7,94E-01	3,00E+00	2,27E-02	3,53E-03	3,56E-03	6,70E-03

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Contaminante	PEC falda		CSC [mg/L]	PEC corpo idrico			PNEC [mg/L]
	C media (0-5m) [mg/L]	C mediana (0-5m) [mg/L]		Fiume	Lago		
					C max [mg/L]	C media [mg/L]	
Diossine e furani (TE)	1,04E-07	1,04E-07	4,00E-09	2,99E-09	4,65E-10	4,67E-10	-
Alifatici C13-C18	8,26E-02	8,31E-02	3,50E-01	2,35E-03	3,70E-04	3,72E-04	-
Aromatici C13-C22	3,15E+00	3,16E+00	3,50E-01	9,08E-02	1,41E-02	1,42E-02	-
Benzene	9,19E-05	9,23E-05	1,00E-03	2,64E-06	4,12E-07	4,13E-07	1,50E+00
Toluene	3,35E-04	3,37E-04	1,50E-02	9,59E-06	1,50E-06	1,51E-06	2,30E+00
PCB	6,30E-03	6,32E-03	1,00E-05	1,82E-04	2,82E-05	2,83E-05	-
Naftalene	7,02E-06	7,06E-06	5,00E-03	1,99E-07	3,14E-08	3,16E-08	1,20E-01
Acenaftene	1,94E-05	1,95E-05	5,00E-03	5,49E-07	8,67E-08	8,72E-08	2,50E-02
Fluorene	1,99E-05	2,00E-05	5,00E-03	5,65E-07	8,92E-08	8,97E-08	2,10E-02
Fenantrene	1,59E-05	1,60E-05	5,00E-03	4,51E-07	7,12E-08	7,16E-08	4,50E-03
Antracene	2,38E-05	2,39E-05	5,00E-03	6,78E-07	1,07E-07	1,07E-07	2,80E-03
Fluorantene	2,26E-04	2,26E-04	5,00E-03	6,63E-06	1,01E-06	1,01E-06	4,60E-03
Pirene	2,10E-05	2,10E-05	5,00E-02	6,14E-07	9,39E-08	9,39E-08	2,20E-02
Crisene	8,89E-05	8,95E-05	5,00E-03	2,55E-06	3,98E-07	4,01E-07	-
Benzo(b)fluorantene	2,05E-05	2,04E-05	1,00E-04	6,20E-07	9,19E-08	9,12E-08	-
Benzo(a)pirene	7,03E-05	7,07E-05	1,00E-05	2,02E-06	3,15E-07	3,17E-07	2,70E-02
Benzo(g,h,i)perilene	1,25E-04	1,25E-04	1,00E-05	3,58E-06	5,59E-07	5,62E-07	-
Indeno(1,2,3, c, d)pirene	1,12E-04	1,13E-04	1,00E-04	3,21E-06	5,02E-07	5,05E-07	3,00E-05
Butil benzil ftalato	8,46E-04	8,50E-04	3,70E+01	2,41E-05	3,79E-06	3,81E-06	-
Di (2-etilesil)ftalato (DHEP)	7,87E-02	7,91E-02	3,70E+01	2,26E-03	3,53E-04	3,54E-04	-
Di-n-ottil ftalato	9,89E-03	9,93E-03	3,70E+01	2,86E-04	4,43E-05	4,45E-05	-

Fase 5 caratterizzazione del rischio

PEC stimate nello scenario di ragionevole cautela rispetto all'eluato (Ief ridotta: 0.025 m/anno e pavimentazione)

Contaminante	PEC falda		CSC [mg/L]	PEC corpo idrico			PNEC [mg/L]
	C media (0-5m) [mg/L]	C mediana (0-5m) [mg/L]		Fiume	Lago		
				C max [mg/L]	C media [mg/L]	C mediana [mg/L]	
As	7,52E-05	7,57E-05	1,00E-02	2,16E-06	3,37E-07	3,39E-07	1,10E-01
Ba	1,07E-02	1,08E-02	7,00E-01	3,07E-04	4,79E-05	4,82E-05	1,20E+00
Cd	3,07E-06	3,09E-06	5,00E-03	8,82E-08	1,37E-08	1,38E-08	2,40E-03
Co	2,02E-05	2,03E-05	5,00E-02	5,82E-07	9,06E-08	9,12E-08	-
Cr_tot	8,17E-03	8,22E-03	5,00E-02	2,35E-04	3,66E-05	3,68E-05	1,30E-01
Cu	7,91E-03	7,96E-03	1,00E+00	2,28E-04	3,55E-05	3,57E-05	2,10E-03
Mn	3,87E-05	3,90E-05	5,00E-02	1,11E-06	1,74E-07	1,75E-07	2,60E-01
Mo	8,49E-03	8,54E-03	-	2,44E-04	3,80E-05	3,83E-05	-
Ni	1,62E-04	1,63E-04	2,00E-02	4,66E-06	7,26E-07	7,31E-07	2,70E-02
Pb	1,25E-03	1,26E-03	1,00E-02	3,59E-05	5,59E-06	5,62E-06	3,80E-02
Sb	4,01E-03	4,04E-03	5,00E-03	1,15E-04	1,80E-05	1,81E-05	9,00E-02
V	6,54E-04	6,58E-04	5,00E-02	1,88E-05	2,93E-06	2,95E-06	4,30E-01
Zn	5,68E-03	5,72E-03	3,00E+00	1,63E-04	2,55E-05	2,56E-05	6,70E-03
Cloruri	1,56E+01	1,57E+01	-	4,48E-01	6,97E-02	7,02E-02	-
Nitrati	1,04E-01	1,04E-01	-	2,98E-03	4,64E-04	3,78E-04	-
Solfati	1,61E+01	1,62E+01	2,50E+02	4,63E-01	7,21E-02	7,26E-02	1,10E-01

IBA



PEC stimate nello scenario di massima cautela rispetto all'eluato (Ief ridotta: 0.25 m/anno e assenza di pavimentazione)

Contaminante	C_media (0-5m) [mg/L]	C_mediana (0-5m) [mg/L]	vs [mg/L]	PEC_corpo idrico			PNEC [mg/L]	SQA-CMA [mg/L]
				Fiume	Lago			
				Cmax [mg/L]	C_media [mg/L]	C_mediana [mg/L]		
Naftalene	2.39E-04	2.40E-04	-	6.78E-06	1.07E-06	1.08E-06	1.20E-01	1,30E-01
Acenaftene	1.37E-05	1.38E-05	-	3.90E-07	6.16E-08	6.19E-08	2.50E-02	-
Fluorene	5.71E-05	5.75E-05	-	1.62E-06	2.56E-07	2.57E-07	2.10E-02	-
Fenantrene	1.12E-04	1.12E-04	-	3.17E-06	5.01E-07	5.03E-07	4.50E-03	-
Antracene	1.59E-05	1.60E-05	-	4.52E-07	7.11E-08	7.16E-08	2.80E-03	-
Fluorantene	7.80E-05	7.85E-05	-	2.23E-06	3.50E-07	3.52E-07	4.60E-03	-
Pirene	4.09E-04	4.09E-04	-	1.20E-05	1.83E-06	1.83E-06	2.20E-02	-
Crisene	1.14E-05	1.15E-05	-	3.28E-07	5.13E-08	5.15E-08	-	-
Benzo(b)fluorantene	1.53E-05	1.52E-05	1.00E-04	4.62E-07	6.85E-08	6.80E-08	-	1,70E-05
Benzo(a)pirene	6.50E-06	6.53E-06	1.00E-05	1.86E-07	2.91E-08	2.93E-08	2.70E-02	2,70E-05
Benzo(g,h,i)perilene	1.21E-05	1.21E-05	1.00E-05	3.46E-07	5.40E-08	5.43E-08	-	8,20E-06
Indeno(1,2,3,c,d)pirene	1.13E-05	1.13E-05	1.00E-04	3.23E-07	5.05E-08	5.08E-08	-	-

Le potenziali criticità evidenziati dalle simulazioni a partire dalla matrice solida (in presenza di pavimentazione) non sono confermate dagli esiti delle valutazioni basate sui dati nell'eluato

Per le sostanze organiche per le quali è stato possibile stabilire una $PNEC_{\text{acquatica}}$, o per le quali è definito un SQA per le acque superficiali, si registra sempre l'accettabilità del rischio relativamente alla contaminazione riscontrata sia nella matrice solida sia nell'eluato e non vi sono criticità (anche nell'ipotesi cautelativa di assenza di pavimentazione).

Relativamente agli eluati, per il Benzo(g,h,i)perilene si stima una concentrazione in falda leggermente superiore al VS anche nell'ipotesi di infiltrazione ridotta. Tale potenziale criticità non determina però conseguenze significative per il corpo idrico superficiale (conformità della concentrazione massima attesa nelle acque superficiali rispetto allo SQA).

Fase 5 caratterizzazione del rischio

PEC stimate a partire dalle caratteristiche della matrice solida:
scenario di ragionevole cautela (Ief ridotta - pavimentazione)



	PEC falda		VS [mg/L]	CSC [mg/L]	PEC corpo idrico			PNEC [mg/L]
	C_media (0-5m) [mg/L]	C_mediana (0-5m) [mg/L]			Fiume	Lago		
					Cmax [mg/L]	C_media [mg/L]	C_mediana [mg/L]	
Al	1,71E-01	1,72E-01		2,00E-01	4,91E-03	7,64E-04	7,69E-04	3,50E-02
As	3,31E-03	3,33E-03	1,00E-02	1,00E-02	9,54E-05	1,48E-05	1,49E-05	1,10E-01
Ba	1,81E-01	1,82E-01		7,00E-01	5,21E-03	8,11E-04	8,16E-04	1,20E+00
Cd	4,78E-07	4,81E-07	5,00E-03	5,00E-03	1,38E-08	2,14E-09	2,16E-09	2,40E-03
Cr_tot	3,35E-08	3,37E-08	5,00E-02	5,00E-02	9,63E-10	1,50E-10	1,51E-10	1,30E-01
Cr VI	8,80E-04	8,86E-04	5,00E-03	5,00E-03	2,53E-05	3,94E-06	3,97E-06	1,30E-01
Cu	1,06E-02	1,06E-02		1,00E+00	3,04E-04	4,73E-05	4,76E-05	2,10E-03
Fe	3,95E+00	3,97E+00		2,00E-01	1,14E-01	1,77E-02	1,78E-02	7,80E-02
Hg	6,85E-06	6,89E-06	1,00E-03	1,00E-03	1,97E-07	3,07E-08	3,09E-08	6,20E-04
Mn	5,35E-02	5,39E-02		5,00E-02	1,54E-03	2,40E-04	2,41E-04	2,60E-01
Ni	7,21E-05	7,26E-05	2,00E-02	2,00E-02	2,08E-06	3,23E-07	3,25E-07	2,70E-02
Pb	4,13E-03	4,15E-03	1,00E-02	1,00E-02	1,19E-04	1,85E-05	1,86E-05	3,80E-02
Sb	3,04E-04	3,06E-04	5,00E-03	5,00E-03	8,76E-06	1,36E-06	1,37E-06	9,00E-02
Se	7,11E-03	7,16E-03	1,00E-02	1,00E-02	2,05E-04	3,19E-05	3,21E-05	9,50E-02
Sn	1,01E-04	1,02E-04		2,20E+00	2,92E-06	4,54E-07	4,57E-07	2,80E-05
Tl	3,56E-05	3,59E-05		2,00E-03	1,03E-06	1,60E-07	1,61E-07	1,90E-04
V	5,55E-04	5,59E-04	5,00E-02	5,00E-02	1,60E-05	2,49E-06	2,50E-06	4,30E-01
Zn	1,03E-03	1,04E-03	3,00E+00	3,00E+00	2,98E-05	4,63E-06	4,66E-06	6,70E-03

Contaminante	PEC_falda		VS [mg/L]	CSC [mg/L]	PEC corpo idrico			PNEC [mg/L]	SQA-CMA [mg/L]
	C_media (0-5m) [mg/L]	C_mediana (0-5m) [mg/L]			Fiume	Lago			
					Cmax [mg/L]	C_media [mg/L]	C_mediana [mg/L]		
Diossine e furani (TE)	2,90E-08	2,91E-08	4,00E-09	4,00E-09	8,38E-10	1,30E-10	1,30E-10	-	6,50E-09
Alifatici C19-C36	1,52E-01	1,53E-01		3,50E-01	4,33E-03	6,82E-04	6,86E-04	-	-
2-Metilnaftalene	2,62E-05	2,64E-05		5,00E-03	7,46E-07	1,17E-07	1,18E-07	-	-
Naftalene	6,61E-05	6,65E-05		5,00E-03	1,88E-06	2,96E-07	2,98E-07	1,20E-01	-
Fenantrene	7,36E-04	7,40E-04		5,00E-03	2,10E-05	3,30E-06	3,32E-06	4,50E-03	-
Antracene	3,50E-04	3,52E-04		5,00E-03	9,97E-06	1,57E-06	1,58E-06	2,80E-03	-
Fluorantene	3,69E-03	3,71E-03		5,00E-03	1,06E-04	1,65E-05	1,66E-05	4,60E-03	-
Benzo(a)antracene	4,53E-03	4,55E-03		1,00E-04	1,30E-04	2,03E-05	2,04E-05	-	-
Pirene	1,52E-03	1,53E-03		5,00E-02	4,39E-05	6,83E-06	6,87E-06	2,20E-02	-
Crisene	2,68E-03	2,69E-03		5,00E-03	7,69E-05	1,20E-05	1,21E-05	-	-
Benzo(b)fluorantene	9,07E-04	9,11E-04	1,00E-04	1,00E-04	2,66E-05	4,06E-06	4,08E-06	-	1,70E-05
Benzo(k)fluorantene	6,39E-04	6,43E-04		5,00E-05	1,83E-05	2,86E-06	2,88E-06	-	1,70E-05
Benzo(a)pirene	1,57E-03	1,58E-03	1,00E-05	1,00E-05	4,51E-05	7,04E-06	7,08E-06	-	2,70E-05
Benzo(e)pirene	5,56E-03	5,59E-03		1,00E-04	1,60E-04	2,49E-05	2,50E-05	-	-
Indeno(1,2,3,c,d)pirene	4,76E-03	4,78E-03	1,00E-04	1,00E-04	1,37E-04	2,13E-05	2,14E-05	3,00E-05	-
Dibenzo(ac)+(ah)antracene	1,79E-03	1,80E-03		1,00E-05	5,15E-05	8,04E-06	8,08E-06	-	-
Benzo(g,h,i)perilene	3,75E-03	3,77E-03	1,00E-05	1,00E-05	1,08E-04	1,68E-05	1,69E-05	-	8,20E-06

Fase 5: caratterizzazione del rischio

PEC stimate a partire dalle caratteristiche dell'eluato:
scenario di massima cautela (Ief_max: 0,25 m/anno e assenza di pavimentazione)

C&D

	PEC falda		CSC [mg/L]	PEC corpo idrico			PNEC [mg/L]
	C media (0-5m) [mg/L]	C mediana (0-5m) [mg/L]		Fiume	Lago		
				C max [mg/L]	C media [mg/L]	C mediana [mg/L]	
Al	2,07E-04	2,08E-04	1,00E-02	5,95E-06	9,26E-07	9,32E-07	1,10E-01
As	5,26E-02	5,29E-02	7,00E-01	1,51E-03	2,36E-04	2,37E-04	1,20E+00
Ba	1,38E-06	1,39E-06	5,00E-03	3,98E-08	6,19E-09	6,23E-09	2,40E-03
Cd	5,79E-05	5,82E-05	5,00E-02	1,66E-06	2,59E-07	2,61E-07	-
Cr_tot	2,12E-03	2,13E-03	5,00E-02	6,09E-05	9,48E-06	9,54E-06	1,30E-01
Cr VI	3,63E-04	3,65E-04	1,00E+00	1,04E-05	1,62E-06	1,63E-06	2,10E-03
Cu	1,80E-04	1,81E-04	5,00E-02	5,17E-06	8,05E-07	8,10E-07	2,60E-01
Fe	3,77E-04	3,79E-04	-	1,08E-05	1,69E-06	1,70E-06	-
Hg	5,94E-05	5,98E-05	2,00E-02	1,71E-06	2,66E-07	2,68E-07	2,70E-02
Mn	2,33E-05	2,35E-05	1,00E-02	6,71E-07	1,05E-07	1,05E-07	3,80E-02
Ni	3,31E-04	3,33E-04	5,00E-03	9,53E-06	1,48E-06	1,49E-06	9,00E-02
Pb	4,07E-03	4,10E-03	5,00E-02	1,17E-04	1,82E-05	1,84E-05	4,30E-01
Sb	2,91E-05	2,92E-05	3,00E+00	8,36E-07	1,30E-07	1,31E-07	6,70E-03
Se	1,01E+00	1,02E+00	-	2,92E-02	4,54E-03	4,57E-03	-
Sn	1,90E+00	1,91E+00	-	5,46E-02	8,50E-03	8,56E-03	-
Tl	6,87E+01	6,91E+01	2,50E+02	1,98E+00	3,08E-01	3,10E-01	-
V	2,07E-04	2,08E-04	1,00E-02	5,95E-06	9,26E-07	9,32E-07	1,10E-01
Zn	5,26E-02	5,29E-02	7,00E-01	1,51E-03	2,36E-04	2,37E-04	1,20E+00

IPA	PEC_falda			VS [mg/L]	CSC [mg/L]	PEC corpo idrico			PNEC [mg/L]	SQA-CMA [mg/L]
	Cmax interfaccia (*) [mg/L]	C_media (0-5m) [mg/L]	C_mediana (0-5m) [mg/L]			Fiume	Lago			
						Cmax [mg/L]	C_media [mg/L]	C_mediana [mg/L]		
Benzo(b)fluorantene	1,43E-06	1,30E-06	1,29E-06	1,00E-04	1,00E-04	3,90E-08	5,83E-09	5,79E-09		1,70E-05
Benzo(k)fluorantene	8,03E-07	7,26E-07	7,19E-07		5,00E-05	2,20E-08	3,25E-09	3,22E-09		1,70E-05
Benzo(a)pirene	1,43E-06	1,29E-06	1,28E-06	1,00E-05	1,00E-05	3,92E-08	5,78E-09	5,72E-09		2,70E-05
Benzo(g,h,i)perilene	1,37E-06	1,22E-06	1,21E-06	1,00E-05	1,00E-05	3,76E-08	5,48E-09	5,41E-09		8,20E-06
Indeno(1,2,3,c,d)pirene	1,59E-06	1,42E-06	1,41E-06	1,00E-04	1,00E-04	4,35E-08	6,37E-09	6,30E-09	3,00E-05	

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